

(1.)

REASONS  
For not Replying to  
Mr. WALTON's  
K  
FULL ANSWER  
IN A  
LETTER to P. T. P.

*By the Author of the*  
MINUTE PHILOSOPHER:

*Ex Fumo Lucem.*

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СИЗАВЯ

• ТЕМБРЫ

МОГИЛІВ. М.

ФУНДЕЙ



ДАНІ

ЛІТТЕРАТУРНА

АКАДЕМІЧНА

МІНИМАТИЧНА

ДІАЛОГИ

ДІАЛОГИ

Писаній М. РАМІСТОВІ Гончарі  
Видавлеи від Григорія М. М. 1800.



To all my Friends & Acquaintance  
**REASONS**  
 For not Replying to  
**Mr. WALTONS**

F U L L A N S W E R, A C.

J. H. E. R. E are some Men that

can neither give nor take an  
 Answer, but writing mere-  
 ly for the sake of writing  
 multiply words to no pur-  
 pose. There are also cer-  
 tain careless Writers, that in defiance of com-  
 mon sense publish such things as, though they

are not ashamed to utter, yet, other men may  
 well be ashamed to answer. Whether there be  
 -not



4 REASONS for not replying to  
any thing in Mr. Walton's method of vindicating Fluxions, that might justify my taking no further notice of him on the abovementioned considerations, I leave you and every other Reader to judge. But those, Sir, are not the reasons I shall assign for not replying to Mr. Walton's full Answer. The true reason is, that he seems at bottom a facetious man, who under the colour of an opponent writes on my side of the Question, and really believes no more than I do of Sir Isaac Newton's Doctrine about Fluxions, which he exposes, contradicts, and confutes with great skill and humour, under the masque of a grave vindication.

• At first I consider'd him in another light, as one who had good reason for keeping to the beaten Track, who had been used to dictate, who had terms of art at will, but was indeed, at small trouble about putting them together, and perfectly easy about his Reader's understanding them. It must be owned, in an Age of so much ludicrous humour, it is not every one can at first sight discern a Writer's real design. But, be a man's Assertions ever so strong in favour of a Doctrine, yet if his Reason-

ionings are directly levelled against it, whatever Question there may be about the matter in Dispute, there can be none about the Intention of the Writer. Should a Person, so knowing and discreet as Mr. Walton, thwart and contradict Sir Isaac Newton under pretence of defending his Fluxions, and should he at every turn say such uncouth things of these same Fluxions, and place them in such odd lights, as must set all men in their Wits against them, could I hope for a better second in this Cause? or could there remain any doubt of his being a disguised Freethinker in Mathematics, who defended Fluxions just as a certain Freethinker in Religion did the Rights of the Christian Church.

III. Mr. Walton indeed after his free manner calls my *Analyst* a Libel. \* But this ingenuous Gentleman well knows a bad Vindication is the bitterest Libel. Had you a mind, Sir, to betray and ridicule any Cause under the Notion of vindicating it, would you not think it the right way to be very strong and dogmatical in the *Vindication* of it? But this is always a

\* *Vindication*, p. 2.

*REASONS for not replying to*

in the Affirmative, and very weak and puzzled  
in the argumentatiye Parts of your Perfor-  
mance? To utter Contradictions and Paradoxes  
without Remorse, and to be at no pains about  
reconciling or explaining them? And with  
great good humour to be at perpetual vari-  
ance with yourself and the Author you pre-  
tend to vindicate? How successfully Mr. Wal-  
ton hath practised these Arts, and how much  
to the honour of the great Client he would  
seem to take under his protection, I shall par-  
ticularly examine throughout every Article of  
this full Answer.

IV. FIRST then saith Mr. Walton, "I am  
" to be asked, whether I can conceive Velocity  
" without Motion, or Motion without Exten-  
" sion, or Extension without Magnitude"? To  
which he answereth in positive Terms, that  
he can conceive Velocity and Motion in a  
Point (P. 7) And to make out this, he un-  
dertaketh to demonstrate, "that if a thing be  
moved by an Agent operating continually  
with the same force, the Velocity will not  
be the same in any two different Points of  
the described Space. But that it must va-

"ry

Mr. WALTON's full Answer, &c. 7

"ry upon the least change of Space." Now admitting thus much to be demonstrated, yet I am still at a loss to perceive, how Mr. Walton's Conclusion will follow, to wit, "that I am greatly mistaken in imagining there can be no Motion, no Velocity in a Point of Space" (P. 10). Pray, Sir, consider his Reasoning. The same Velocity cannot be in two Points of Space; therefore Velocity can be in a Point of Space. Would it not be just as good Reasoning to say, the same man cannot be in two Nutshells; therefore a Man can be in a Nutshell? Again, Velocity must vary upon the least change of Space; therefore there may be Velocity without Space. Make Sense of this if you can. What have these Consequences to do with their Premises? Who but Mr. Walton could have inferred them? Or how could even he have inferred them, had it not been in jest.

V. S U P P O S E the Center of a falling Body to describe a Line, divide the time of its Fall into equal Parts, for instance into minutes. The Spaces described in those equal parts of Time will be unequal. That is, from what-  
soever

8. REASONS for not replying to  
soever Points of the described Line you mea-  
sure a minute's descent, you will still find it a  
different Space. This is true. But how or  
why from this plain truth a Man should infer,  
that Motion can be conceived in a Point, is to  
me as obscure as any the most obscure mys-  
teries that occur in this profound Author. Let  
the Reader make the best of it. For my Part,  
I can as easily conceive Mr. *Walton* should  
walk without stirring, as I can his Idea of  
Motion without Space. After all, the Questi-  
on was not whether Motion could be proved  
to exist in a Point, but only whether it could  
be conceived in a Point. For, as to the proof of  
things impossible, some men have a way of  
proving that may equally prove any thing.  
But I much question whether any Reader of  
common Sense will undertake to conceive what  
this pleasant Man at Inference undertakes to  
prove.

VI. If Mr. *Walton* really meant to defend  
the Author of the Fluxionaly Method, would  
he not have done it in a Way consistent with  
this illustrious Author's own Principles? Let  
us now see what may be Sir *Isaac*'s Notion,  
about

about this matter. He distinguisheth two sorts of motion, absolute and relative. The former he defineth to be a Translation from absolute place to absolute place, the latter from one relative place to another. \* Mr. Walton's is plainly neither of these sorts of Motion, but some third kind, which what it is, I am at a loss to comprehend. But I can clearly comprehend that, if we admit Motion without Space, then Sir Isaac Newton's Account of it must be wrong! For place by which he defines Motion is, according to him, a part of Space. And if so, then this notable Defender hath cut out new Work for himself to defend and explain. But about this, if I mistake not, he will be very easy. For, as I said before, he seems at bottom a back Friend to that great Man; which Opinion you will see further confirmed in the Sequel.

VII. I SHALL no more ask Mr. Walton to explain any thing. For I can honestly say, the more he explains, the more I am puzzled. But I will ask his Readers to explain, by what Art a Man may conceive Motion without Space.

B

\* See Schol. def. viii. Philos. Nat. Princip. Math.

10 REASONS for not replying to  
Space. And supposing this to be done, in the  
second place to explain, how it consists with  
Sir Isaac Newton's Account of Motion. Is it  
not evident, that Mr. Walton hath deserted  
from his old Master, and been at some pains  
to expose him, while he defends none Part of  
his Principles by overturning another? Let a  
ny Reader tell me, what Mr. Walton means by  
Motion, or if he can guess, what this third  
kind is, which is neither absolute nor relative,  
which exists in a Point, which may be con-  
ceiv'd without Space. This learned Professor  
saith, "I have no clear Conception of the  
"Principles of Motion" (P. 24). And in a  
nother place (P. 17.) he saith, "I might have  
"conceived Velocity in a Point, if I had un-  
derstood and considered the nature of Moti-  
on". I believe I am not alone in not under-  
standing his Principles. For myself, I freely  
confess the Case to be desperate. I neither un-  
derstand them, nor have any hopes of being e-  
ver able to understand them.

VIII. BEING now satisfied, that Mr. Walton's aim is not to clear up or defend Sir Isaac's Principles, but rather to contradict and expose  
them

Mr. Walton's full Answer, &c. 11

them, you will not, I suppose, think it strange; if instead of putting Questions to this intrepid Answerer, who is never at a loss, how often soever his Readers may, I entreat you, or any other Man of plain Sense, to read the following Passage cited from the thirty first Section of the Analyst, and then try to apply Mr. Walton's Answer to it: Whereby you will clearly perceive what a vein of Raillery that Gentleman is Master of.

"Velocity necessarily implies both Time and Space, and cannot be conceived without them. And if the Velocity of nascent and evanescent Quantities, i.e. abstracted from time and space, may not be comprehended, how can we comprehend and demonstrate their Proportions? or consider their *rationes prime & ultime*. For to consider the Proportion or Ratio of Things implieth that such Things have Magnitude: That such their Magnitudes may be measured, and their Relations to each other known.

"But, as there is no measure of Velocity except Time and Space, the proportion of Velocities being only compounded of the direct proportion of the Spaces and the reciprocal Proportion of the Times; doth it not follow,

a most evident argument that

12. REASONS for not replying to M

" that to talk of investigating, obtaining, and  
" considering the proportions of Velocities, ex-  
"clusively of Time and Space, is to talk un-  
" intelligibly? " Apply now, as I said, Mr.  
Walton's full Answer and you will soon find  
how fully you are enlightened about the Na-  
ture of Fluxions.

IX. IN the following Article of Mr. Walton's  
full Answer, he saith divers curious things,  
which, being derived from this same Principle,  
that motion may be conceived in a point, are  
altogether as incomprehensible as the Origine  
from whence they flow. It is obvious and na-  
tural to suppose  $Ab$  and  $Ba$ \* to be Rectan-  
gles produced from finite lines multiplied by  
Increments. Mr. Walton indeed supposeth  
that when the Increments vanish or become no-  
thing, the Velocities remain, which being mul-  
tiplied by finite lines produce those Rectangles  
(P. 13.) But admitting the Velocities to re-  
main, yet how can any one conceive a Rect-  
angular

\* See Nat. Phil. Princip. Math. I. 2. lem. 2.

angular Surface to be produced from a line multiplied by Velocity, otherwise than by supposing such line multiplied by a line or Increment, which shall be exponent of or proportional to such Velocity? You may try to conceive it otherwise. I must own I cannot. Is not the Increment of a Rectangle it self a Rectangle? must not then  $Ab$  and  $Ba$  be Rectangles? and must not the Coefficients or Sides of Rectangles be lines? consequently are not  $b$  and  $a$  lines or (which is the same thing) Increments of lines? these Increments may indeed be considered as proportional to and exponents of Velocity. But exclusive of such exponents to talk of Rectangles under lines and velocities is, I conceive, to talk unintelligibly. And yet this is what Mr. Walton doth, when he maketh  $b$  and  $a$  in the Rectangles  $Ab$  and  $Ba$  to denote mere Velocities.

X. As to the Question, whether nothing be not the Product of nothing multiplied by something, Mr. Walton is pleased to answer in the affirmative. And nevertheless when  $ab$  is nothing, that is, when  $a$  and  $b$  are nothing, he denies that  $Ab + Ba$  is nothing. This is one

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of these many Inconsistencies which I leave the  
Reader to reconcile. But, saith Mr. Walton,  
the Sides of the given Rectangle still remain,  
which two Sides according to him must form  
the Increment of the flowing Rectangle. But  
in this he directly contradicts Sir Isaac Newton,  
who asserts that  $Ab + Ba$  and not  $A + B$  is  
the Increment of the Rectangle  $AB$ . And,  
indeed, how is it possible, a line should be the  
Increment of a Surface? *Laterum Incrementis*  
*totis a et b generatur (Rectanguli incrementum)*  
 $Ab + Ba$  are the Words of Sir Isaac\*. which  
words seem utterly inconsistent with Mr. Walton's Doctrine. But, no wonder that Gentle-  
man should not agree with Sir Isaac, since he  
cannot agree even with himself; but contradicts  
what he saith elsewhere as the Reader may see,  
even before he gets to the End of that same  
Section, wherein he hath told us that " the  
" Gnomon and the Sum of the two Rectan-  
" gles are turned into those two Sides by a re-  
" troverted Motion (P. 11. C. 12). which

~~editio tertia et ultima est huius etiam de rectangulo et gnomone~~  
~~et in eam retroversio motus est.~~  

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~~561~~ ~~gnomon omnes et hanc et illam gnomon~~  
~~562~~ ~~see Nat. Phil. Princip. Math. I. 2. lem. 2.~~

proposition if you or any other Person shall try to make Sense of, you may possibly be convinced, that this profound Author is as much at variance with common Sense, as he is with himself and Sir Isaac Newton.

XI. Mr. Walton in the ninth Page of his Vindication, in order to explain the Nature of Fluxions, saith that "to obtain the last ratio of synchronal Increments, the magnitude of those Increments must be infinitely diminished." Notwithstanding which, in the twenty-third Page of his full Answer he chargeth me as greatly mistaken, in supposing that he explained the Doctrine of Fluxions, by the ratio of Magnitudes infinitely diminished. It is an easy matter, for any Author to write so, as to betray his Readers into Mistakes about his meaning. But then it is not easy to conceive, what right he hath to upbraid them with such their Mistakes. If I have mistaken his Sense, let any one judge if he did not fairly lead me into the Mistake. When a Man puzzleth his Reader, saith and unsaith, useth ambiguous Terms and obscure Terms, and putteth them together in so perverse a Manner, that it is odds

REASONS for not replying to M  
odds you can make out no sense at all, or if any,  
a wrong sense, pray who is in fault but  
the Writer himself? let any one consider Mr.  
*Walton's* own words, and then say whether I  
am not justified in making this Remark.

*they*

XII. In the twentieth Page of his full An-  
swer Mr. *Walton* tells us, that Fluxions are  
“measured by the first or last proportions of  
“isochronal Increments generated or destroy-  
“ed by motion. A little after he saith these  
Ratios subsist when Isochronal Increments have  
no Magnitude. Now, I would fain know  
whether the Isochronal Increments themselves  
subsist when they have no Magnitude? whe-  
ther by Isochronal Increments we are not to  
understand Increments generated in equal times?  
whether there can be an Increment where there  
is no increase, or increase where there is no  
Magnitude? whether if Magnitudes are not ge-  
nerated in those equal times, what else is gen-  
erated therein, or what else is it that Mr.  
*Walton* calls Isochronal? I ask the Reader  
these Questions. I dare not ask Mr. *Walton*.  
For, as I hinted before, the Subject grows still  
more abo

more obscure in proportion as this able Writer attempts to illustrate it.

XIII. We are told (*P. 22.*) "that the first or last ratio of the isochronal Spaces hath a real existence, forasmuch as it is equal to the ratio of the two motions of two points; which motions, subsisting when the isochronal Spaces are nothing; preserve the existence of the first or last ratio of these Spaces, or keep it from being a ratio of nothing." In order to assist your understanding, it must not be omitted that the said two points are supposed to exist at the same time in one point, and to be moved different ways without stirring from that point. Mr. Walton hath the Conscience to call this Riddle a full and clear Answer: to make sense of which you must suppose it one of his Ironies. In the next and last Article of his performance, you still find him proceed in the same Vein of Rillery upon Fluxions.

XIV. It will be allowed, that who ever seriously undertook to explain the second, third, and fourth Fluxions of Sir Isaac Newton, would

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have done it in a way agreeable to that great  
Man's own Doctrine. What Sir Isaac's precise  
notion is I will not pretend to say. And yet I  
will venture to say, it is something that cannot  
be explained by the three dimensions of a Cube.  
I frankly own, I do not understand Sir Isaac's  
Doctrine so far as to frame a positive Idea of  
his Fluxions. I have, nevertheless, a nega-  
tive conception thereof, so far as to see that  
Mr. Walton is in jest, or (if in earnest) that  
he understands it no more than I do.

XV. Sir Isaac tells us that he considers indeterminate quantities as flowing, or in other words, as increasing or decreasing by a perpetual motion. Which quantities he denotes by the latter Letters of the Alphabet, and their Fluxions or Celerities of increasing by the same Letters pointed over head, and the Fluxions of Fluxions or second Fluxions, i.e. the Mutations more or less swift of the first Celerities by the same Letters pointed with double points; and the Mutations of those Mutations of the first Mutations, or Fluxions or Celerities of increasing, which he calls Fluxions of Fluxions of Fluxions or third Fluxions, by three points;

points; the fourth Fluxions by four points; the fifth by five; and so on\*. Sir Isaac, you see, speaks of quantity in general. And in the Analyst the Doctrine is exemplified and the Case is put in lines. Now in lines, where there is only one Dimension, how are we enabled to conceive second, third or fourth Fluxions by conceiving the generation of three dimensions in a Cube? Let any one but read what Sir Isaac Newton or what I have said, and then apply what Mr. Walton hath written about the three dimensions of a Cube, and see whether the difficulties are solyed or the Doctrine made one whit the clearer by this Explication.

XVI. That you may the better judge of the merit of this Part of Mr. Walton's performance, I shall beg leave to set down a Passage or two from the Analyst. "As it is impossible to conceive Velocity without time or Space, without either finite length or finite duration, it must seem above the Power of Man to comprehend even the first Fluxions. And if the first are incomprehensible, what shall we

C 2

we

\* See his Treatise de quadratura curvarum.

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“ we say of the second and third Fluxions, &c.  
“ He who can conceive the beginning of a be-  
“ ginning or the end of an end, somewhat be-  
“ fore the first or after the last, may perhaps  
“ be sharpsighted enough to conceive these  
“ things. But most Men, I believe, will find  
“ it impossible to understand them in any sense  
“ whatsoever. One would think that Men  
“ could not speak too exactly on so nice a sub-  
“ ject. And yet we may often observe, that  
“ the exponents of Fluxions or notes represent-  
“ ing Fluxions are confounded with the Flux-  
“ ions themselves. Is not this the Case, when  
“ just after the Fluxions of flowing quantities,  
“ were said to be celerities of their increasing  
“ and the second Fluxions to be the Mutati-  
“ ons of the first Fluxions or celerities, we are  
“ told that z. z. z. z. z. represents a series of  
“ quantities whereof each subsequent quantity  
“ is the Fluxion of the preceding; and each  
“ foregoing is a fluent quantity having the  
“ following one for it's Fluxion. Divers seri-  
“ es of quantities and expressions Geometrical  
“ and Algebraical may be easily conceived in  
“ lines, in surfaces, in species, to be continu-  
“ ed without end or limit. But it will not be  
“ found

" found so easy to conceive a series, either of  
" mere Velocities or of mere nascent Incre-  
" ments, distinct therefrom and corresponding  
" thereunto". \* Compare what is here said  
with Mr. Walton's Genesis of a Cube, and you  
will then clearly see how far this answerer is  
from explaining the nature of second, third  
and fourth Fluxions: And how justly I might  
repay that Gentleman in kind, and tell him  
in his own language, that *all his Skill is vain  
and impertinent*, ( vind. p. 36).

XVII. But it doth not become me to find fault with this learned Professor, who at bottom militates on my Side, and in this very Section, makes it his busines directly to overthrow Sir Isaac Newton's Doctrine. For he saith in plain Terms, that there can be no fourth Fluxion of a Cube (P. 25.) that is, there can be no second Fluxion of a line, and *a fortiori*, no third, fourth, fifth, &c. Inasmuch that with one single dash of his Pen Mr. Walton destroys, to the great relief of the learned World, an indefinite rank of Fluxions

\* Analyst Sect. 44, 45, 46.

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of different Orders that might have reached  
from Pole to Pole. I had distinctly pointed  
out the difficulties in several Parts both of my  
*Analyst* and *Defence*, and I leave you to judge  
whether he explains or even attempts to explain  
one of them. Instead thereof he tells us of the  
true Dimension of a Cube generated by Moti-  
on: Whence he takes occasion, as hath been  
observed, to explode Sir *Isaac's* own Doctrine,  
which is utterly inconsistent with Mr. *Walton's*.  
And can you now doubt the real design of this  
egregious Vindicator.

XVIII. BEFORE ever Sir *Isaac Newton*  
thought of his Fluxions, every body knew  
there were three Dimensions in a Cube, and  
that a Solid might be generated by the motion  
of a Surface, a Surface by the motion of a  
Line, and a Line by the motion of a Point.  
And this in effect is all we know from Mr.  
*Walton's* Explication. As for his dwelling so  
minutely on the Genesis of the solid Parts of a  
Cube, a thing so foreign from the Purpose, the  
only rational Account I can give of it is, that  
Mr. *Walton*, by puzzling the Imagination of  
his vulgar Readers, hoped the better to dis-  
guise

guise his betraying the Doctrine of his great Client, which to a discerning eye he manifestly gives up; and instead thereof humouroully substitutes, what all the World knew before Sir Isaac was born, to wit, the three Dimensions of a Cube and the genesis thereof by Motion.

XIX. UPON the whole I appeal to you and every intelligent Reader, whether this thing, which Walton is pleased ironically to call a full Answer, doth not carry throughout a fly Insinuation, that the profound Science of Fluxions cannot be maintained but by the help of most unintelligible Paradoxes and Inconsistencies. So far, indeed, as Affirmations go he sheweth himself an able Support of Sir Isaac Newton. But then in his Reasonings he drops that great man upon the most important Points, to wit, his Doctrine of Motion and his Doctrine of Fluxions, not regarding how far the demonstration of his famous Principia is interested therein. To convince you still more and more of the Truth hereof, do but reflect a little on Mr. Walton's Conduct. Can you think it probable, that so learned and clear-

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clear-headed a Writer would have laid down  
such a direct repugnancy to common Sense, as  
his Idea of Motion in a Point, for the ground  
work of his Explanation, had it been his real  
Intention to explain? Or can you suppose, he  
would have been absolutely silent, on so many  
Points urged home, both in the Analyst and  
Defence, which it concerned a Vindicator of Sir  
*Isaac* not to have overlooked? Can you ima-  
gine, that if he meant seriously to defend the  
Doctrine of Fluxions, he would have content-  
ed himself with barely asserting that "Sir *Isaac*  
Newton in the Introduction to his Quadra-  
ture of Curves, in the second Lemma of the  
second Book, and in the Scholium to the  
first Section of the first Book of his Princi-  
ples of Philosophy, hath delivered his Doc-  
trine of Fluxions in so clear and distinct a  
manner, without the least Inconsistency in  
terms or Arguments, that one would have  
thought it impossible for any Person not to  
have understood him (P. 30)."

XX. Is it possible, I say, that Mr. *Walton*  
could in earnest hope we should take his bare  
Word, as so much more credible than Sir *I-*  
*saac's*

Isaac's, and not rather have endeavoured to answer the Questions and reconcile the Difficulties set forth in my Defence of Free-thinking, for instance, in Sect xxxvi. Wherein I intreat my Antagonist to explain "whether Sir Isaac's " Momentum be a finite Quantity or an In- " finitesimal or a mere Limit, adding, if you " say a finite Quantity, be pleased to reconcile " this with what he saith in the Scholium of " the second Lemma of the first Section of the " first Book of his Principles: *Cave intelligas* " *quantitates magnitudine determinatas, sed* " *cogita semper diminuendas sine limite.* If you " say an Infinitesimal: Reconcile this with " what is said in the Introduction to his Qua- " dratures: *Volui ostendere quod in methodo* " *Fluxionum non opus sit figurās infinite parvas* " *in Geometriam introducere.* If you should " say it is a mere Limit, be pleased to recon- " cile this with what we find in the first Case " of the second Lemma in the second Book " of his Principles: *Ubi de lateribus A&B* " *decurrent momentum dimidia, &c.* where the " Moments are supposed to be divided". I shall scarce think it worth my while to bestow a serious thought on any Writer who shall pre-

REASONS for not replying to  
tend to maintain Sir Isaac's Doctrine, and yet  
leave this Passage without a Reply. And the  
Reader, I believe, will think with me that, in  
answer to difficulties distinctly proposed and in-  
sisted on, to offer nothing but a magisterial Af-  
fertion is a mere grimace of one who made  
merry with Fluxions, under the Notion of de-  
scending them. And he will be further con-  
firmed in this way of thinking, when he ob-  
serves that Mr. Walton hath not said one Sy-  
lable, in Reply to those several Sections of my  
Defence, which I had particularly referred to,  
as containing a full answer to his Vindication.  
But it is no wonder if, with Sir Isaac's Doc-  
trine, he should drop also his own Arguments  
in favour thereof.

XXI. I H A V E been at the Pains once for  
all to write this short Comment on Mr. Wal-  
ton, as the only way I could think of for mak-  
ing him intelligible, which will also serve as  
a Key to his future Writings on this Subject.  
And I was the rather inclined to take this trou-  
ble, because it seemeth to me, there is no part of  
Learning that wants to be clear'd up more than  
this same Doctrine of Fluxions, which hath hi-  
thero

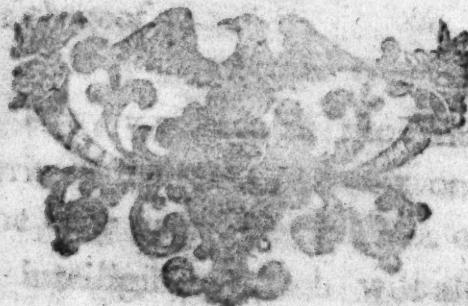
Mr. WALTON's full Answer, &c. 27  
thereto walked about in a mist to the Stupefaction of the Literati of the present Age. To conclude, I accept this Professor's Recantation, nor am at all displeased at the ingenious method he takes to disguise it. Some zealous Fluxionist may perhaps answer him.

F I N I S.





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